SAW HOEBER ASTOSUICIDE.

HE GOT A LETTER FROM MRS. JAEGER AFTER HER DEATH. In It the Accused Her Busband, an Inst

in the New York Concernatory of Music, of Crucity-Thought to Mave Seen Bernaged -Died of Gas Asphyziation and Potson. Mrs. Clara Jaeger, wife of Prof. Felix Jaeger, an instructor in the New York Conservatory of Music, well known in local musical circles, committed suicide some time Tuesday night in her apartments in the Conservatory building at 112 East Eighteenth street. After carefully locking the door of her room so that her husband could not get in when he returned home from a day's outing at Coney Island she drank half a vial of

on a chair to await death. Mrs. Jacger began making preparations for her death early Tuesday afternoon. It was evidramatic as possible, for she first called on Coroner Hoeber at his home at 612 Lexington avenue, and notified him that she would have a a case for him the next day. Then she went home and wrote him a long letter, reviewing all her troubles. Finally she tacked a notice outside of her door forbidding anybody but the Coroner to enter, and went to her death attired in a white silk evening gown.

Mrs. Jacger was a rather good-looking woman 46 years of age. She was attired in the height of fashion when she called at Coroner Hoeber's home on Tuesday afternoon and seemed cool and collected as she put a series of perplexing nuestions to the Coroner.

"I want to know," she said, " just what means one must take to report a suicide to the Coroner's

"What is the case I" asked the Coroner "Oh, it isn't ready yet," said the woman, with

Well, you can report it in person or by letter. It's better to report it in person, for that facilitates matters. If you have a case of suicide to report, why, you can reach me by telephone, either here or at the Coroner's office. I advise you, however, to tell me now what you mean. If you know of a suicide, it is your duty to tell me

"Oh, I don't," said Mrs. Jaeger; "but I may by to-morrow. You don't leave home for downtown before 10 o'clock in the morning, do you !"

"Then you'll hear from me in all probability by the morning mail, Good day," and Mrs. Jacger went away, leaving the Coroner in a sad state of perplexity. He thought it all over, and finally concluded that the woman was either demented or really knew of somebody who had or was about to commit suicide.

In the 8 o'clock mail yesterday morning Cor-oner Hoeber got a reminder of his queer visitor of the day before. It was a letter, sixteen pages long, written in German, and telling him that the writer would be dead when he read it. It the writer would be dead when he read it. It was signed "Clara Jacger," and contained instructions for the Coroner, which he hastened to obey. He grabbed his hat, and in a very short time was at the Conservatory, very much excited and demanding in a loud voice to know what had happened. He was speedily enlichtened by Prof. Jacger and Dr. S. N. Griswold, the President of the Conservatory, who had discovered what had happened some hours before.

before.

Prof. Jaeger, worn out by overwork, spent Tuesday at Coney Island. He returned home at midnight and went straight to his flat, in the top story of the Conservatory building. When he found the door of his wife's room locked and got no response to repeated knocks, he concluded that it was another one of the little eccentricities to which she was addicted, and, going into another room, threw himself on a lounge and slept soundly until 7 o'clork yesterday morning. When he awoke there was a strong smell of gas in the room, and, remembering the

locked door, he ran to his wife's room. The door was still locked, and on a piece of paper tacked to it was written:

"This door is not to be opened except by Coroner Hoeber, whem I have notified."

Very much alarmed, Prof. Jaeger ran down stairs and told Dr. Griswold about the matter.

"I believe clara has killed herself," he said,
"and I think we ought to break down the door."

Dr. Griswold advised notifying the police first, and so two policemen were summoned from the street. They broke open the door and found Mrs. Jaeger dead in a chair beside her dresser. She had been dead for some time. On the dresser was a vial containing a little carbolio acid. The room was full of gas, and the cock of the burner was turned on full. On the arrival of the Coroner the woman's body was placed in her bed and a permit given for her burial.

The letter which the woman wrote to Coroner Hoeber was carefully guarded by the latter. At first he declined to make public any of it, but he finally yielded a bit, and read chough scraps from it to make clear the woman's motive in killing herself. The rest, he said, he believed it his duty as an official to guard from the public eye. It contained accusations which, true or untrue, he said, reflected unjustifiably on certain people. Besides, he said, he wasn't at all sure of the woman's moral responsibility. This was what the Coroner gave out for publication:
"CORONER: I hope that, with God's help, when this letter reaches you I shall no longer be among the living. I sincerely hope that you will carry out faithfully the instructions of a very unhappy woman. I have been hastened to death by my husband, Felix Jaeger. I have been hunted by my husband. Felix Jaeger. I have been hunted by my husband. Felix Jaeger. I have been hunted by my husband. Felix Jaeger. I have been hunted by my husband.

this letter reaches you I shall no longer be among the living. I sincerely hope that you will carry out faithfully the instructions of a very unhappy woman. I have been hastened to death by my husband, Felix Jaeger, I have been hunted by my husband, Felix Jaeger (Kapel Meister) since March 6, 1896. He has systematically tortured me with a brutal method of a cruel egotist. Mostly all of our valuables have been sold. When we came to this country, ten years ago, all went well until my husband became infimate with a young pupil of the Conservatory, and he has heaped untold insult on me since then. He wrote me a letter containing all sorts of insults, and put it in such a place that I had to see and read it. I am sorry I did not keep the letter, but my husband tore it up at my request. When my husband came here as Kapel Meister at Amberg's Theatre his salary was too small, and I had to sell various things.

"We had a house on Twentieth street, which my husband intenced for a musical conservatory, but it was no success and my husband had \$2,500 left out of \$5,500. Then we came to this house, and the trouble began. Mr. Griswold, the President of the conservatory, agreed to allow me to have a room on the third floor for a reception parior. I fitted it up nicely and then the first day he and a woman friend laughed in my face when I could not get inside the room. Things got worse, and my husband did not take my part. I took to novel writing, but only could do so at night because of the noise in the conservatory. Then Mr. Griswold turned the light low so that I could not set. I cannot go into details as to the indignities heaped upon me by Mr. Griswold. My husband, when I complained, would not answer me at all, and for four years I have suffered great agony. I stood it quietly, I had to go to the thenire all the while because I could not stay at home to receive my friends, as I had no room in which to receive them.

"My husband used to go down to the cellar and turn the gas low at the meter, and as a result of my miserabl that time he has tormented me with this person. He told me he did not want to live with me any more, and he asked me to give him back the money he had given me. On June I he a ain asked me for the furniture and money, and said he would not live with me. I listened to him saked me for the furniture and money, and said he would not live with me. I listened to him with tears in my eyes, but finally refused him. Then he struck me with his fist in the face.

"We became reconciled and I pardoued him. I will pay for my yielding to-day with my death. The reconciliation was not of long duration. Things became worse and worse. I am so excited that my hands tremble and I am afraid I cannot fluish my letter. He could not treat a low woman worse than he treated me. He said to me one day: "Why do you cry! You are young enough and good looking enough to get another man." I was married first to an officer in the German army who was older than I was. He met with financial trouble and got ill. I had to send him to a lunatic asylum, where he was gronounced incurable. Then I was divorced. You will find all my papers in a black astchel on the upper shelf in my room. I request you to take them all. The papers will prove I have always disposed of the money myself. I disposed of two papers and got two new bonds. Mr. Doctor, my husband insulted me in public.

"Pay \$200 to my husband and \$50 for cremation. You will find shelf the firm harea in Europe.
"I did not intend to see my body. Send my two trunks to my address in Europe.
"I did not intend to kill my little dog. I wanted to give it away yesierday, but my husband incrented me. But it is better it should die than have an uncertain fate.
"Dear str, there is very little time left to me. I thank you in advance for the great trouble I have given you and ask you to fulfill my lest wishes.

The black satchel referred to in the letter was found in the room, but there was no money in it.

Italias you in advance for the great trouble is have given you and ask you to fulfil my isst wishes.

CLARA JAEGER.

The black satchel referred to in the letter was found in the room, but there was no money in it. According to Dr. Griswold and Prof. Jaeger the suicide was mentally unsound and imagined most of the things which she mentions in her letter as having driven her to suicide.

"My wife was of a highly nervous temperament," said Prof. Jaeger, "and would get excited over frivial matters. She was very lealous, and construed the ordinary attention which I gave to my pupils into improprieties. She was also a very extravagant woman. I allowed her \$110 a month for her personal expenses, and she used it all. She had a fine wardrobe, and it was her chief amusement to get new gowns and wear them where they would attract attention. She was a woman of splendid education, and during her life has done a great deal of successful writing. She wrote a drama in German entitled 'Oiga' and a number of novels. Her parents were Germans, but she was born in Russia. I do not know where the \$3.000 worth of bonds are. They are not in the satchel where she said they were, and although we

have hunted high and low we have not found them. They may be in the box which the Cor-oner took with him to his office. That has not been opened yet. The accurations made by my wife are wholly unfounded and are the result of

been opened yet. The accusations made by my wife are wholly unfounded and are the result of her unbalanced mental condition."

Dr. Griswold agreed with Prof. Jaeger, that Mrs. Jaeger was slightly demented.

"Prof. Jaeger is a splendid man and a musician without a peer in his own line," he said.

"He began his work here about three years ago and in addition had a great deal of private work. He is the director of five singing societies, and his work kept him away from home a great deal. This may have been the foundation of Mrs. Jaeger s jealous suspicions. It was about a year ago that I first noticed differences between the two. Mrs. Jaeger thought that the professor paid too much attention to his girl pupils, but I pointed out the absurdity of this to her and she seemed contented. They quarrelled a great deal after that, frequently over a little spaniel which the professor owned and was much attached to. Mrs. Jaeger tried are patiedly to sell or give it away, but was frustrated every time. She evidently thought the dog was in the room when she turned on the gas, but it was not. Her letter would indicate that she meant it to die with her. About these bouds I can only say that Prof. Jaeger received \$4,000 in Russian securities from his mother four months ago. Mrs. Jaeger got hold of them and sewed them in the lining of a skirt. She declined to give them up, and became hysterical whenever they were mentioned." carbolic acid, turned on the gas, and sat down

MRS. MAHLER A SUICIDE.

Frank Ives's Manager Declared Guiltiess Wife Murder by a Coroner's Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Mrs. Augusta Mahler, who was found dead with a pistol shot wound in the head on Monday in her flat at 312 West Forty-second street. August Mahler, her husband, was arrested on suspicion of having killed her and arraigned before Coroner Hoeber, who committed him to the

Mahlor, who is manager for Frank Ives, the billiard player, told the jury the same story he told the police when he was arrested. He testifled that his wife first tried to shoot him and

fied that his wife first tried to shoot him and then turned the pistol on herself. She had often threatened to kill herself before, he said, and she was insanely jealous of him.

Among those who testified to Mahler's good character were two daughters of the dead woman. Maurice Daly, the billiard player, and Charles H. Hamacher, manager for Daly.

The jurymen returned a verdict without leaving their seats that Mrs. Mahler came to ber death by a pistol shot wound in the head self-inflicted. When Coroner Hoeber discharged Mahler from custody Mahler's friends crowded around him and shook hands with him warmiy. His feelings so overcame him that he fainted away and he had to be assisted to a chair in the corridor. He rallied in a few minutes and left the building in the company of his friends.

W. H. OSBORNE DISCHARGED.

He Attempted Suicide and Goes Free, Whi

His Friend Is in Jail for Abetting Him. Major William H. Osborne of 71 West 127th street, who tried to commit suicide at Fort Hamilton on July 21 by shooting himself in the forehead, was discharged in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday. Justice Lemon, who has been sitting in the place of Justice Nostrand, dismissed the complaint before Osborne had a chance to plead. Adolph Wise of Sixty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, the man who was with Osborne at the time of the shooting, is in Raymond Street Jail on a charge of aiding and abetting the man to take his life. Wise was taken before Justice Lemon on Tuesday and sent back to jail for examination.

Major Osborne was discharged from the Norwegian Hospital yesterday. Justice Lemon had a case be ore Osborne's, and when he called Osborne he was evidently somewhat rattled. He hastily looked at the papers.

"Where is Adolph Wise!" he asked.
"Not here "reguled Osborne's lawyer.

"Not here," replied Osborne's lawyer.
"The case is dismissed, then," said Justice

Lemon.
"Thank you," said the lawyer.
Justice Lemon, it is said, thought the charge against Osborne was that of assault, and that he was the defendant and Wise the complainant. Osborne is free, while his friend remains in jail.

DAVID W. POND A SUICIDE.

The Founder of the Pond Tool Machine Com pany in Despair Over Financial Troubles. PLAINFIELD, Aug. 4 .- David W. Pond. formerly President of the Pond Tool Machine Company, committed suicide this morning at his home on East Front street, corner of Leland avenue, by shooting himself through the head. Financial reverses are supposed to have caused the deed. Mr. Pond was cheerful and in good spirits last night. This morning at 6 o'clock his wife was awakened by the sound of a pistol shot. followed by a heavy fall. She went to the third

followed by a heavy fall. She went to the third story, where she found her husband on the floor. She sent for Dr. John T. Fritta, who said that Mr. Pond undoubtedly died instantly.

Mr. Pond was 69 years old and was born in Worcester, Mass., where he founded the Pond Tool Machine Company, In 1887 Roger F. Maxwell, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, became interested in the company and its plant was moved to Plainfield. Mr. Pond was elected President of the company. Two years ago he withdrew from it, his stock being sold to Mr. Maxwell. Mr. Pond became interested in a brokerage business in New York. Recently the market has gone against him and he has at times seemed quite depressed. Mr. Pond leaves a widow and two sons.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Foreman of a Candy Factory Kills an Assistant

and Himself. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Charles Dietz, a married man and the father of three children, killed Miss Kate Scollon in the candy factory of Philip Wunderle this afternoon, and turning the pistol to his own head fired a bullet into his brain, dying instantly. Both were employed in the factory, Dietz as foreman and Miss Scollon as forewoman. It is thought that Dietz was in love with his victim, and that he was jealous of

forewoman. It is thought that he was jealous of the attentions of a rival.

The tragedy occurred shortly after the factory had started up at 1 o'clock. Dietz called Miss Scollon into an unoccupied room, saving he wished to speak with her. He then closed the door and shot her twice, once in the head and once in the arm. She died at the Pennsylvania Hospital without regalning consciousness. The murderer and suicide was found lying prostrate across the body of his victim. The dead man's wife knew Miss Scollon, but was unaware that her husband had been paying her attentions, although the couple have been seen together a great deal recently. Dietz was 41 years old and Miss Scollon was 35.

SUICIDE TO AVOID LYNCHING. Guy Patton Preferred to Kill Himself Rather

Than Be Killed by His Pursuers. FRANKLIN, Ga., Aug. 4.-Guy Patton, a negro. made an effort last night to force his way into the residence of Mrs. Matilda Waller, a widow. with two daughters. Mrs. Waller fled through a rear door to summon assistance, and returned shortly with Augustus Hopson, a neighbor.

shortly with Augustus Hopson, a neighbor. Patton was struggling with both girls, but on sight of Hopson tore from them. Then there began a hot pursuit, led by Hopson and other neighbors.

Patton broke a leg in attempting to cross a gully and was finally brought to bay at the plantation of Dr. J. W. Daniels, four miles from this place. Anticipating an immediate lynching, he draw a razor across his throat, severing the jugular vein and producing almost instant death.

Did This Woman Commit Suicide !

TROY, Aug. 4.- A basket containing women's wearing apparel was found in the old village cemetery in Lansingburg this morning. The basket also contained a book, on the leaves of

basket also contained a book, of the seaves of which was written:
"William Austin, Clifton Springs, N. Y. This is my dear brother. Miss Self Austin, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
"If my body is found, please write to my brother. brother.'
Chief of Police Kirkpatrick has written to Austin. It is thought that the woman who wrote the lines in the book committed suicide.

County Physician Converse of Hudson county, N. J., held an autopsy yesterday on the body of Mrs. Lizzie Schuermann, the wife of Florist Henry Schuermann of Secaucus, who was found dead in her bed last Tuesday morning with a bullet wound in her right temple. Dr. Converse said he was not prepared to state whether the woman committed suicide or was murdered. An inquest will be held by Coroner Greenleaf next Monday night.

Found a Bend Man in a Vacant House.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 4.—The body of a man was found last night in a vacant house at been unable to determine whether death was play. The house has been vacant for about two years. William C. Downing and Thomas Ritchie went to the house to look it over, with a view of moving into it, but they had no sooner entered than they discovered the dead body. The police were notified, and an investigation showed that the man had been dead several months. The clothes indicated that the man had been a tramp.

TO DRAW LIBRARY PLANS.

TWELVE ARCHITECTS INVITED TO ENTER THE SECOND COMPETITION.

These Include fits Out of Eighty-eight in the Preliminary Competition-General Plan of Director Billings-Main Rooms to Sent 800 Renders-The Building to Cost \$1,700,000. The result of the preliminary competition of frawings for the building of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, was announced yesterday by the judges, Prof. William R. Ware of Columbia University, Bernard R. Green, the constructor of the new Congressional Library, and Dr. J. S. Billings, the director of the New York Public Library. Eighty-eight architects sent in designs for the ompetition. Through Secretary G. L. Rives the following twelve architects have been invited to ake part in the second and final competition: Carrère & Hastings, Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, J. H. Freedlander, Charles C, Haight, Haydel & Shepard, H. Hornbostel, G. E. Wood & G. C. Pal-mer, Howard & Cauldwell, McKim, Mead & White, Peabody & Stearns, George B. Post, W. Wheeler Smith, associated with Walker Morris, and Whitney Warren. Each of these will receive a prize of \$400 for drawings in the preliminary competition and \$800 to cover the cost of preparing drawings for the second competition. All have ac cepted the committee's invitation to participate in the final competition. The plans are to be

submitted not later than Nov. 1, 1897. In a pamphlet issued by the commission yesterday the terms of the competition are set forth in detail. It is stated that the duties and powers of the trustees in the premises are limited by law to obtaining designs and selecting one of them for execution. The Department of Public Parks is to construct the building in conformity with the plans prepared under the direction of the trustees and approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionnent. The final acceptance of a plan and the employment of an architect are thus made subject to the approval of the city authorities. But the trustees assume that the eceptance of a plan necessarily carries with it the employment of its author, with the cusomary fees as declared by the American Institute of Architects, inasmuch as he is the only person who can complete the drawings and carry the accepted design into execution.

The committee, according to the plans of competition, selected the authors of the six most neritorious drawings in the open competition and invited six other architects to take part in the second competition. The drawings in the second competition will be judged by a jury of seven persons, consisting of three practising architects to be selected by the competitors themselves, three members of the Board of Trustees to be named hereafter by the board, and the Director of the New York Public Library. The jury, by a majority vote, is to select the designs, at least three in number, which they find to be on the whole the most meritorious, and is to send them to the

most meritorious, and is to send them to the trustees. naming them in the order of their merit, and adding such comments and criticisms upon them as the jury or any of its members may see fit to make. The trustees will select one of the designs thus submitted and will send it to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for its approval, recommending the author as the architect for the building.

If the choice of the trustees should fall upon one of the architects who took part in the preliminary competition already held, the trustees may, as provided in the terms of the competition, associate with him in the conduct and execution of the work some other architect to be agreed upon between him and them, and may divide the fees between the two, according to the division of the work and responsibility. The jury will finally decide all differences of opinion in this matter.

The building is to be built for \$1.700.000, ex-

iury will finally decide all discretices of opinlon in this matter.

The building is to be built for \$1.700,000, exclusive of the heating, lighting, and ventilating
apparatus, furniture, book stacks, and shelving,
and also of the expenditure for architects fees
and for removing the reservoir; but the materials of the reservoir can be utilized as far as
practicable and desirable. The building will
average the site of the present reservoir at the practicable and desirable. The building will cover the site of the present reservoir at the east end of Bryant Park, which measures 482x455 feet. It mut be constructed with a view toward baving as much davlight as possible in the rooms used by the public or for clerical purposes. The windows will run nearly to the ceilings and in the reading rooms will not come within five feet of the floor. The book stacks will also be constructed so as to receive as much daylight as possible, but it is not expected that artificial light will be entirely dispensed with. The building will be heated by steam.

pensed with. The building will be heated by steam.

The floors in the main halls, corridors, and exhibition rooms are to be of marble, tile, or mosaic; in the trustees and director's rooms of wood or parquetry; and in the book stacks of white marble slabs. In the reading rooms and administration rooms the floors may be of brick or concrete, as they will be covered with a thick cork carpet or other noiseless material. The building must be thoroughly fireproof. For the purposes of the second competition it is to be assumed that the building will be constructed of masonry, except the book stacks; that the so-called skeleton construction of iron will not be employed; and that the external walls will be faced with Indiana limestone, although that material may not be finally adopted.

The competing architects will be guitted in their work by the plans of Director J. S. Billings for the interior of the building, drawn after careful research and study of the construction of all the principal library buildings in the world. These plans were approved by the American Library Association at its conscress in Philadelphia on June 25. According to them, the pamphlet goes on to state:

"The lending department must be distinct from the reading rooms, and must be provided with easy and direct access from the street. The children's room and the periodical and newspaper rooms must be provided with similar easy access, and should probably be on the first floor. The accession department must have direct communication with that portion of the main stack which is on the same level, and also with the catalogue room, either directly or by means of a lift. The delivery desk in the public reading rooms must be central and so situated as to overlook each of the large public reading rooms. The machinery for bringing books from the stacks must be as direct and simple as possible.

"It is believed that the plans proposed by the The floors in the main halls, corridors, and exhibition rooms are to be of marble, tile, or

reading rooms. The machinery for bringing books from the stacks must be as direct and aim ple as possible.

"It is believed that the plans proposed by the committee provide these requisites and afford certain other advantages specified below.

"These plans exhibit a bullding measuring about 230 by 340 feet, which might be set back about seventy-five feet from Fortleth street and about fifty-eight reet from Fortleth street and about fifty-eight reet from Fortleth street and about fifty-eight reet from Fortleth street and about seventy-five feet from Fortleth street and about fifty-eight reet from Fortleth street and have the roading room in a third story above them. This arrangement gives the reading rooms the maximum amount of light, brings the stacks into easy and direct communication with them, and allows of the extension of the building toward the west at some future day, by enlarging both the stacks and the reading rooms simultaneously and proportionately, with a comparatively small enlargement of the portlons of the building devotes to administrative and other uses.

"The administration is concentrated on the

enlarging both the stacks and the reading rooms simultaneously and proportionately, with a comparatively small enlargement of the portions of the building devotes to administrative and other uses.

"The administration is concentrated on the south side of the building. A private entrance for the use of employees is provided, and also a driveway from the street to admit of the passage of carts containing books or stores. The boiliers, engines, dynamos and coal vasits are placed outside of the building and below the level of the Fortieth street sidewalk. In the basement near the driveway are the storerooms, book bindery, printing room, and rooms for packing and exchanging books and for issuing them to branch libraries. Above are receiving rooms for books, accessions department, cataloguing room, and order and checking department. Between the administrative part of the building and the part open to the public come the rooms for the director and the trustees.

"In the basement, near the Forty-second street entrance, which will be approximately on a level with the sidewalk, is the delivery room for the leading department, running up into the first story. It is next to the book stacks, and occupies the lower part of the northern area or open court, and is lighted from above.

"The different floors of the building are to coincide with the level of the floors of the book stacks. The floors of the book stacks are to be seven feet and six inches apart from top to ton. The basement and second stories of the building will accordingly be fifteen feet in height, from floor to floor, being two stacks high; and the first story will be twenty-two feet and six inches, or three stacks in height. The smaller rooms in the first story may have rooms over them in a mezzanine. The floor of the basement story will be a stero or two above the Forty-second street sidewalk at the entrance.

"The arrangement of rooms in the basement on the second and third floors, while in easy communication with the main stack, are removed from the main re

are readily accessible from the main reading rooms, where they will be constantly in use. The arrangement of the stacks affords a reasonable amount of light and does not marke the stacks wholly dependent on artificial light, which will be expensive and in other respects objectionable. The annexed plans contemplate the use of only six tiers of stacks; the space at the bottom, corresponding to the level of the basement, being mainly needed for other purposes and therefore not entirely available for storage of books.

corresponding to the level of the basement, being mainly needed for other purposes and therefore not entirely available for storage of books."

Of the reading rooms freely open to the public, the main ones are to accommodate 800 readers and to cover 28,800 square feet, allowing thirty square feet for each reader. There will be three rooms so arranged that only one need be used at a time, but all can be readily served from one counter. The periodical and newspaper rooms are to cover 4,000 square feet each. There will be a patents room, 3,500 square feet; public documents rooms, 4,000 square feet; achildren's room, 4,000 square feet, accommodating 80 readers, and a library for the blind, 800 square feet, for 20 readers. The reading rooms for scholars and special students, to which admission will be by card only, will be divided as follows: Fire or six special reading rooms, from 1,800 to 2,000 square feet; a map room, 1,000 squares feet, and eight workrooms for special students. The lending delivery room will have a counter sixty feet long and seats for 150 and will cover 16,000 square feet. There will be three exhibition rooms, open to the public, consisting of a picture gallery, the Stuart collection room and an exhibition room for the history of printing. The administrative department will have a trustees' room, directors' rooms, an order department, a cataloguing room, an accessions department, a receiving and checking room for books, a packing and dolivery room, a duplicate and exchange room, a main stack room for 1,500,000 volumes, 187,500 linear feet of shelving, a binding department, a printing office, a photographing department, and lunch rooms.

There will be two reception rooms, a woman's room, two cloak, parcel, and bicycle rooms, a public telephone room, public lavatories, and two or more elevators.

two or more elevators.

The report of the committee on the preliminary competition states that of the eighty-eight designs submitted twenty-nine followed substantially the scheme of the tentative sketch furnished in the instructions, which placed the reading rooms on the third floor. The report save:

furnished in the instructions, which placed the reading rooms on the third floor. The report says:

"The result seems to show conclusively that the requirements both of public use and convenience and of economical administration can be better met by the arrangements suggested in the tentative plan than any other. By concentrating the book stacks in a rectangular block on the west side and setting the public reading rooms above them on the third story, with access to the stacks on each floor at the north and southends and in the middle of the east side, the central supervision of the reading rooms and the central delivery of books can be secured with very simple mechanism, free and direct communication between the administrative department and the book stacks can be maintained, and opportunity for easily extending both the book stacks and the reading rooms placed at the top of the house are not only quieter, better lighted, and more easily ventilated than can be the case with rooms of equal size in the first or second story, but they can be constructed without encumbering the floor with columns. In all three respects, the plans which place the reading rooms on the first or second floor are more or less defective.

"Against these advantages is weighed the

these respects, the plans which place the reading rooms on the first or second floor are more or
less defective.

"Against these advantages is weighed the
disadvantage of two or three flights of stairs.
But this is met by the use of lifts or elevators.
Since, moreover, most of the visitors who use
the public reading rooms will probably enter
the building at the Forty-second street entrance,
which will probably be on the level of the basement floor, there will be one or two flights of
stairs to pass at any rate, and if elevators are
provided, as they should be, they may as well
run to the third floor as to the first or second."

DEATH OF MARIE SEEBACH.

at the Age or es.

Marie Seebach, one of the best known actresses of the German stage, died on Monday at St. Moritz, in the Engadine, after a short illness, three years ago, when she gave a farewell performance at the Royal Theatre in Berlin. For several years previous to that she had appeared only at rare intervals, and her return to the stage was intended as a formal indication of her abandonment of the art in which she had become so illustrious. She was 63 years old at the time of her death, and had accumulated a fortune

herseif regularly to any theatre, lived in Berlin and appeared "as guest" in the chief cities of Germany.

In 1868 she was divorced from her husband, resumed her maiden nome, and played in Russia, Holland, and the United States. Niemann was, in 1870, married to Hedvig Raabe, also an eminent German actress, who still bears his name. After her return from this country in 1871. Frau Scehach continued to travel through Germany and Austria until 1886, when she became permanently a member of the company at the Royal Theatre in Berlin. She had already abandoned the youthful rôles in which her reputation as a tragedienne had first been made, and the "mothers' parts" were the ones with which she became associated. She had been a famous Juliet, Orchelia, Desdemond, and Louise—in Schiller's "Kabake and Loshe—in the carlier years of her career, and her later triumphs were as Lady Macheth and Marie Stuart.

In 1893 she was seriously injured in the streets of Berlin, and it was never expected that she would recover from the effects of the accidents fall under the wheels of a heavy wagon. But she was subsequently able to take her farewell from the stage in the autumn of the following year.

Two illustrious actresses, the most famous in

Permit of an Unobstructed View by 10,000
Persons—The Mechanism of the Fountain
and Its Dancing Jets Fully Described. Mayor Wurster and a number of the other Brooklyn city officials will visit the Prospec Park plaza this evening and have a private view of the new electric fountain which is nearing completion there. The electric fountain was conceived originally in the prolific mind of the theatrical manager. It served a good purpose in a crude form upon the stage, and since then It has been developed by artists and mechanics until its marvel of effects defies comparison. If all the brilliant effects of lighting the moving waters with rainbow tints were left out of consideration the forms of jets, sprays, geysers, and cascades of water which have been developed in the construction of these fountains would be enough to entitle them to high praise for beauty of effects. But with the lights added. with the colors dancing and changing at the touch of skilful operators, and the waters themselves altering their forms in response to the same skilful hands until there would seem to be a hundred fountain sources hidden in the

one who has not seen it. Years ago New Yorkers had a chance to se one of the earliest examples of these fountains at Staten Island. It was one of the series of shows which Erastus Wiman promoted at places along the line of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad to build up the receipts. That fountain was such a success that C. T. Yerkes, the Chicago street railroad pagnate, bought it and presented it to the city of Chicago. It was set up in a park at the ter ninus of one of Mr. Yerkes's railroads, and it is said that Mr. Yerkes got back the cost of the ountain out of the increased receipts of his road in the first three or four weeks after it was At the Columbian Exposition in Chicago there

one lake, the effect is beyond the conception of

were two electric fountains, one on each side of the Macmonnies fountain, and they were features never to be forgotten in the great nightly show. The Prospect Park fountain is said to be the largest and finest of its kind ever built. It stands in the centre of the plaza which Freder ick Law Olmsted designed for the Prospect Park entrance, and its jets rise at the point where the centre lines meet of the (wo great converging avenues which lead to that part of the park. At this same spot built by C. C. Martin, the present Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, but that fountain was one of the high cascade style and obscured a view of the big white arch and decorative columns which now mark this entrance to the park. All of the old fountain has been removed and the pool for the new fountain now lies al most level with the curb. No part of it interferes with the view as one approaches the plaza either from Flatbush avenue or Vanderblit avwith the view as one approaches the plana either from Flatbush avenue or Vanderblit avenue. The arch and the columns back of it can be seen for half a mile down these avenues, and when the new fountain plays its waters will be seen with these noble features for a background. Simple graes plots will border the new fountain, and all around on three sides the ground rises from it, so that tens of thousands of persons will be able to view it as in an amphitheatre.

The outward features of the new fountain are very simple. Its pool lies within a broad sidewark and about its immediate edge there is nothing but an ogee monliding of granite which rises less than two feet above the level of the walk. The basin is a perfect circle, 120 feet in diameter. Within the walls drop straight down about four feet and from the edges the bottom slopes away gradually, leaving the waters so shallow at the edges as not to be dangerous for even a small child, if one should fall in the pool. When the waters are at their full height only a few fountain pipes will rise above them near the centre, and a person viewing the fountain at such a time would be unable to conceive how the more wonderful fountain effects were produced.

At the side of the basin nearest to the avenues the observer will find a gateway. Through this a part of the waters are let out when the

so illustrious. She was 63 years old at the time of her death, and had accumulated a fortune of the needy members of her profession. This institution she founded in Weimar four years ago, and she gave it an endowment fund of \$30,000. The later years of her life were passed at Weimar and in Berlin.

Frau Seebach was born at Riga in 1834. Her father was an artist, and as a child it was decided that she should undertake the stage as her profession. The first field for which she propared herself was the operatic stage, and her early girlhood found her a pupil of the conservatory at Rologne. But her voice disappointed expectations and she commenced her life in the theatre as a sombrette. She was successful enough in that line of work at Labes, lantatic, Cassel, and other North German towns that outset was great enough to establish her reputation as one of the foremost actresses of her time.

At the Thalia Theatre in Hamburg she remained for two years, and when in 1854 Direct liters are the shear help projects of the shear hear help projects and throw up fans of water, and running around in orthor to reputation as one of the foremost actresses of her time.

At the Thalia Theatre in Hamburg she remained for two years, and when in 1854 Direct liters are the shear help praised in Munich, and the londer of the head of her projects on Munich, and the learning of the projects of the shear hear projects in Munich, and the learning of the projects of the shear hear of the projects of the shear of the projects of the shear hear of the shear of the projects of the shear

iname. After her return from this country in the 18-1. Fran Seebach continued in trace when she became bermanently a member of the commany at the Royal Theatre when she became bert of the commany at the Royal Theatre youthful relies in which her reputation as a tracedience had first been made, and the mothers parts' were the ones with which she became friends of the parts were the ones with which she became friends and the state of the shall be a state of the state of



When you least expect it your trousers are ruined.

When you least expect it you can replace them for a trifle.

Make the best of both. Trousers that were \$4 to \$9: now \$2 for sizes 27, 28 and 29 waist; \$3 for all sizes above.

Winter is but three months away. Men's winter suits \$9; were \$12 to \$30. Youths' \$8: were \$10 to \$23. Odds and ends.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

pump will cost about \$5,000, and no appropria-tion has yet been made for it. When it is in use the water can be sent to the fountain at a pres-sure of 150 pounds to the inch, instead of the 30 pounds now available.

The designer and builder of the fountain is T. W. Darlington and C. C. Martin was the con-sulting engineer. The contract price for the fountain was \$24,500. The electricity on the fountain is supplied free by the Nassau and Brooklyn Rapid Transit trolley companies.

NOTORIOUS SWINDLER CAUGHT.

J. B. Lyon, alias C. R. Green, Forger an

PORT JERVIS, Aug. 4.- Deputy Sheriff Richard Harvey has received from the Pinkerton agency a notice to the effect that J. B. Lyon, the notorious swindler who forged the signature of Mr. A. J. Quick of Port Jervis to a draft of \$85 on Sept. 26, 1896, was captured on July 21 last in Sedalia, Mo., where he attempted to swindle a hotel keeper. Lyon, or W. H. Smith, which i his true name, came here claiming to represent a patent steel roofing firm of Cleveland, O. He stayed at the Fowler House, and when he left he asked Clerk John Wickham to cash a draft for \$85, purporting to be from the Park National Bank of Cleveland, so that he could pay his hotel bill. Mr. Wickham asked him to get an indorser, and soon Lyon returned with get an inderser, and soon Lyon returned with the signature of Contractor and Builder A. J. Quick. The draft was then cashed. Wickham soon learned that the signature of Quick had been forsed, and caused Lyon's arrest next day in Susquehanna. Pa. He was indicted by the Orange county Grand Jury, and escaped from the jall in Goshen Oct. 1, 1896.

Lyon or Smith, has been practising his swinding game all through the central States. There are strong cases against him in this county. In the West he went by the name of C. E. Green. Puring Lyon's incarceration in Goshen Jail, the New York police detected one of the biggest bineo games known in the history of thai city, and at that time the police alleged that Lyon was at the head of the scheme, the was seen at Goshen Jail and was recognized. His escape from the jail was very mysterious, and it was believed that he had some confederates who assisted him from the outside.

SYLVESTER P. DENNISON INJURED. Found Unconscious in His Home, It is Though

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Aug. 4 .- Sylvester P. Dennison, whose place of business is in New York, was found last night lying unconscious in a room in his house. It is believed that he has been in a comatose state since Sunday night. Three weeks ago Mrs. Dennison and her two children went to Cottage City, Mass., to spend the summer. Mr. Dennison was unable to take

Yesterday morning a clerk came out from his New York office and went to Mr. Dennison's New York office and went to Mr. Dennison's home, on North Stephen street. He found the house locked and all the curtains drawn. The clerk and Mr. Dennison's parents broke into his house and found him lying on the floor of the dining room partly under the table. He had on only his night clothes. On one side of his face were two bruises, and another was found on his left leg. It was impossible to arouse him. Dr. C. H. Winans was called. He cannot tell what ails the man.

C. H. Winans was called. He cannot tell what ails the man.

Charles Dickinson, who lives next door to Mr. Dennison, says that he saw Mr. Dennison go cut on his bicycle on Sunday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock. Mr. Dickinson says that he did not notice snything peculiar in Mr. Dennison's appearance. He did not see him return home. Mr. Dickinson thinks that Mr. Dennison had a bad fall from his wheel, and that while he was going to bed he fell where he was found.

Mr. Dennison's valuables were found in his torbed. Mr. Dennison has not recovered consciousness, Dr. Winans thinks that he is internally injured. Mrs. Dennison is expected to arrive home to-night.

Run Bown by Racing Milkmen-One, a Wo

Chris Bergman, a milkman, of 519 East Eighty-second street, raced through East Seventy-seventh street with another milkman last night, and the result was that two bleyclists were knocked down and bruised. The men began to race at Avenue A. Before First avenue was reached Bergman had knocked down Michael Bennett of 421 East Seventy-seventh street, smashed his wheel, and bruised Bennett so badly that it was necessary to carry him into his house.

his house. When First avenue was reached, the milkmen When First avenue was reached the milkmen tried to turn into the avenue at the same time. Tille Koch of 302 East Thirty-eighth street had been riding along ahead of them, and when they turned she was between the wagons. The wagons collided, and she was in the middle of the mix-up. It was thought at first that she was killed, but it was later found that she had suffered nothing worse than bad bruises on her neck and back. She was taken to her home. Bicycle Policeman West arrested Bergman, but was unable to catch the other milkman.

Justice Pryor Refuses to Release a Girl Com

The Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy produced Sophic Lazurus, 14 years, committed to its charge by Magistrate Brann, before Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court yetserday on a writ of habeas corpus sworn out by the girl's a writ of habeas corpus sworn out by the girl's mother. Annie Lazurus. Counsel for the respondent said that the girl was a norrible specimen of depravity, who had been arrested on a charge made by Samuel Collins that she had solicited him in an east side street about two weeks ago. Because of intimacy with the girl, counsel said, Alfred Berry was serving a term of two years at Sing Sing. It appeared that the mother had consented to the commitment of the girl before the Magristrate.

The mother contended through her attorney that she had not understood the consent which she had signed, and did not mean to lose the custody of the girl.

After examining the commitment papers, Justice Pryor said that as the child had been regularly committed there was nothing for him to do but to dismiss the writ. He said the remedy of the mother was by appeal to Special Sessions.

New Officers of the American Legion of Honor SARATOGA, Aug. 4.- The Grand Council of the American Legion of Honor of New York State, in biennial session, elected the following officers to-day:

Grand Commander, P. F. McGowan, New York city;
Grand Vice-Commander, J. K. Meal, Brootlyn; Grand
Orator, William Holiand, New York city; Grand Secretary, J. E. Harl, New York sity; Grand Treasurer,
Thomas Fitepatrick, New York city; Grand Guide, P.
E. Keutschbach, Brooklyn; Grand Chaplain, Roberts
McGinness, New York city; Grand Sentry, Land
Alkins, New York city; Grand Sentry, Land
Alkins, New York city; Grand Sentry, Land
Alkins, New York city; Grand Sentry, Land
Morris Adl-r, Brooklyn; Alternates, James O'Farrell,
New York city; Grand Trunters, J. Stewart Wilson of
New York city; Grand Trunters, J. Stewart Wilson of
New York, Charles Everson of New York, and Joseph
Grasson of Brooklyn; F. nance Committee, C. A.
Charlesworth of New York, N. B. Westscte of New
York, and Edward Quimby of Brooklyn.
The next convention of the legion will be hald Grand Commander, P. F. McGowan, New York city The next convention of the legion will be held a Saratogo the first week in August, 1899.

WEYLER LEAVES HAVANA.

HE HAD TO TAKE THE SEA ROUTS TO GET TO MATANZAS.

Me Really Couldn't Get Through the Cuban Lines That Invest Havana on the Land Side-Matanzis Is Hemmed in, Too, and Way-ler's Only Outlook Scena to He the Sea. HAVANA, via Key West, Aug. 4.-Gen. Weyfor left Havana yesterday evening for Matangas on the warship Vasco Nuficz. He did not dare to go by land, as the country around Ha-

vana and the railroad between Matanzas and the capital are controlled by the insurgenta. Weyler arrived at Matanzas this morning and mmediately conferred with the military authorities about the situation, which in the environs of that city is as grave as in the neigh-

borhood of the capital. The journey of Weyler by sea from Havana to Matanzas, which in normal times may be made by the railroad in three hours, is evident proof of the truth of the military situation in this province as reported to THE SUN. Were it not for the full control of the sea by Spain, the Captain-General would hardly be able to leave his own capital in safety.

In the other provinces, also, the war is waging flercely. At Mabuya, Santa Clara province, Gen. Segura had a hard engagement with the insurgents, and both sides fought so desperately that after several hours they found themselves without ammunition. Capt. Fernando Alvares and other Spanish officers were killed. The losses were great on both sides, but Gen. Segura retreated, and victory remained with the

At Laurel plantation, near Sancti Spiritus, in the same province, the Spanish forces of Graneda met the insurgents under Col. José M. Gomez, and a battle was fought in spite of the heavy rain that was falling. Col. Gomes captured a valuable convoy from the Spanish

In Santiago de Cuba province another convey fell into the hands of the insurgents near Herminto. The Spanish battalion of Asia tried. to defend it, but was dispersed by the explosion of several dynamite bombs in the ranks. Besides many guns and much ammunition, the Cubans captured several prisoners. The Spanish lost thirty-five soldiers and four officers killed. Their wounded numbered sixty-seven, among them the well-known Spanish Captains, José Guerrero and José Gongalez. The Cubans had fifty killed and wounded, The track of the Havana Western Rallway has been destroyed by the insurgents near Ga-

briel, Pinar del Rio province.
At Santiago de Cuba city Silvestre Esure. Pablo Herrezuelo, and Ultimso Echevar have been shot for aiding the revolution.

The Spanish General, Emiliano Lofio, has left Havana for Madrid, disabled by his wounds.

WEILER'S CRIMINAL RECORD.

Even Spaniards De Not Think He Is the Man to Carry Out Reforms.

HAVANA, Aug. 1 .- The Marquis of Apesteghia, according to news received by La Lucha, is continuing in Madrid his political campaign against Gen. Weyler, and has made a state-ment through the press declaring that another Captain-General is needed in Cuba to estab-lish the reforms. Weyler, in the opinion of the Marquis, is not the man to inspire the Cubana with confidence in the honesty of the new plans of the Government. The Marquis was expelled from the island by Weyler. Though a large part of the members of the Union Constitucionel party here, of which the Marquis is the leader, are partisans of the Captain-General, many agree with the Marquis, and long for the day when Weyler shall leave Cuba forever. They say, undoubtedly with reason, that to him is due the present ruin of the island. It is told about this city that Gen. Weylen, bidding good-by to a friend who departed for

Madrid a few days ago, said: "You may say in Spain that if they want to have an island of Cuba, they will have to seek another one, because I shall make an end of this

Every one here who is interested in Cohon property is bitterly against Weyler, as it is clearly seen that in a short time he will carry out his promise to complete the devastation of the island. He orders the burning of plantations and farms. He seizes all the cattle of the country people, and imprisons in the towns the rich merchants and proprietors in order to extort money from them. His assassinations in the cities and the country are indiscriminate, in accordance with his decrees, and loyalists as well as Cuban sympathizers fall under the

weapons of the Spanish soldiers. What touches the people most nearly is the persecution of women, many of whom have; Spanish husbands and Spanish relative Weyler's savage policy is supported only by the officials who share in the gross immorali-

tier of his administration. The Spaniards charge Sefior Canovas and the Madrid Government with being responsible for all of Weyler's crimes and for the press ent situation of Cuba. The following paras graphs from an editorial printed in La Luche well expresses these feelings:

"The root of Cuban immorality has always been in Madrid. The Spanish Governments are responsible for all of our misfortunes, because the men who formed them until now had only one purpose, and that was to grow rich by sharing in the plunder of their friends here, Fourteen Ministers of the Colonies have coous pied that office since the peace of Zanjon in. 1878, and not one of them differed from the others. They were all alike in seeking rather to advance their personal interests than the weal of the country."

The Gunbont Helena to Watch for Fillbuste WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-The Navy Department has ordered the gunboat Helena to leave the Washington Navy Yard to-morrow to assist in the patrol work around the Florida coast. She will relieve the cruiser Montgomery, which will proceed to New Orleans to take on board the proceed to New Orleans to take on board the Louisiana Naval Reserves for a week's exercise, Later the Montgomery will return to New York for repairs. The Helena is directed to remain around Florida until relieved by some other vessel, possibly the Detroit, after the evolutions of the home fleet. She will then go to the Asiatic station by way of the Sues Canal. The Wilmington is also on the Florida coast, and, with the Helena, will comprise the only vessels engaged in watching filibustering expeditions.

GOOD FOR THE CORN. The Heavy Rain in Missouri Was Worth Many,
Thousands of Boilars.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 4 .- The drought wen broken last night and this morning by a good rain, the fall varying from a half inch to an inch and a half. Along the Burlington lines the rain was heaviest where it was needed worst.
Reports received at the general offices say the
rain came just in time to save the corn crop.
On the St. Joseph and Grand Island road an
inch and a haif of rain fell. While some corn
has been slightly damaged the indications now
point to an enormous crop. The rain was
worth many thousands of dollars.

The first of the special programmes arranged for Thursday nights in August will be given in Pain's fireworks inclosure at Manhattan Beach this evening. The destruction of the effigy of St. Swithin by lire and water will be repeated for the last time. An outline picture in gold and sliver fire, showing the gold section of Klondike and the river Yuken, will be produced on Saturday.

Mrs. Mate Whisset Buried.

The family of Mrs. Kate Whisset, whose death at Plainfield, N. J., was recorded in despatches printed last Saturday, procured evidence from the Plainfield authorities that Mrs. Whisset did not commit suicide, and her body was buried with Church services yesterday. The interments was at Ballston Spa.



is the only proper treatment for Bhaumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Cout, and all Nervous discases. It is approved and recommended by the medical profession. Dermatologist Woodbury, 127 West 42d st., New York, has a large indicate meanwhite for the issuement of these discuss, to saultaneous lasts.